REMARKS

Claims 1-21 are pending in the above-identified application. Claims 1-21 were rejected in the Final Office Action dated April 19, 2005. No claims are amended in this Response After Final. Accordingly, claims 1-21 are at issue in the above-identified application. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration in view of the following remarks.

I.   35 U.S.C. § 103(a) Obviousness Rejections of Claims

Claims 1-11 and 15-21 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Hetherington et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,275,810, hereinafter "*Hetherington*") in view of *Kaufman* (U.S. Patent No. 5,313,647). In addition, claims 12-14 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Kaufman* in view of *Hetherington*. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection of the claims.

Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection of claims 1 and 15, for example, at least because the Examiner has not demonstrated a *prima facie* case of obviousness. In the Amendment filed November 24, 2004, Applicants argued that the combination of *Hetherington* and *Kaufman* fails to teach or suggest of the limitations of claim 1 because, contrary to the assertions of the Examiner, *Kaufman* fails to teach or suggest that a child process overlays the virtual address of a parent process. In response to Applicants' arguments that the duplication of information, or "forking," disclosed in *Kaufman* is not the same as overlaying the same virtual address, the Examiner asserts that "Kaufman teaches the mapping so that the child overlaid the virtual address of the parent (vm_fork, syscall_finish_fork, vm_mapin to mapin [sic] the overlay object and mapping out a file range from a process's context address space, col. 31 lines 15-65

and col. 34 lines 10-15)" (Final Official Action of 4/19/2005, p. 8, no. 24). However, the

Examiner's new argument with regard to mapping in and out of a process's context address

space still fails to establish *prima facie* obviousness.

The portion of *Kaufman* cited by the Examiner states that "[t]he VM system executes the

steps of MAPOUT as a user entry for mapping out a file range from a process's context address

space. The procedure accepts as input a handle of the map, and returns a status of the mapping

procedure" (Emphasis added). However, claim 1 recites a virtual address overlay and not a

context address overlay or mapping. A context address is very different from a virtual address,

as explained in *Kaufman* itself:

> The memory architecture of system 10 consists of two levels of related
> address space: context address (CA) space and system virtual address
> (SVA) space. Context address space is the programmer's interface to
> memory. There are many context address spaces in a system. System
> virtual address space stores the data from all context address spaces. There
> is only one system virtual address space. Another address space, the
> system physical address space (SPA) defines hardware control registers.
> (Col. 18, ll. 29-38)

Thus, the MAPIN and MAPOUT features of *Kaufman* merely allow forked processes to map to a

section of context address space of a parent process, and do not provide mapping to the virtual

address of a parent process. (*See* Col. 30, ll. 4-14 and Col. 33, ll. 25-30 of *Kaufman*). Thus, the

Examiner's rebuttal to Applicants' arguments also fails to establish *prima facie* obviousness.

Furthermore, Applicants reiterate that *Kaufman* discloses that "[t]he vm system executes

the steps of the procedure vm_fork to duplicate a parent process's virtual memory information

for a child process." (Col. 31, ll. 14-21). As previously stated, duplication of information is not

sharing or overlaying the same virtual addresses.

As a result, Applicants submit that claim 1 is patentable for at least the above-mentioned reasons. Claims 2-7 depend on claim 1 and are therefore patentable at least for the same reasons. Claim 15 is patentable for at least the same reasons as claim 1. Furthermore, claims 16-21 depend on claim 15 and are therefore patentable at least for the same reasons.
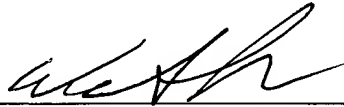
Applicants further submit that claims 8 and 12 are also patentable for at least the same reasons as claim 1. Just as *Kaufman* fails to teach or suggest "mapping a user-specific process so that it overlays virtual addresses of the master process," *Kaufman* also fails to teach or suggest mapping "a user-specific process to virtual addresses that mirror virtual addresses of the global process." Furthermore, claims 9-11 and 13-14 depend on claims 8 and 12 respectively and are therefore patentable at least for the same reasons.

II.   Conclusion

In view of the above remarks, Applicants submit that all claims are allowable over the cited prior art and respectfully request early and favorable notification to that effect.

Respectfully submitted,

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